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and applause of all who are interested in the scientific criticism of literature.

The magazine is in good hands. It is conducted by MISS CHARLOTTE PORTER, who was the last editor of *Shakespeareana* and who showed fine tact and skill in its management. The first number has for its leading article a scholarly and interesting paper from DR. D. G. BRINTON entitled "Facettes of Love: from Browning." Among those who have pledged themselves to assist the new enterprise are HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, WM. J. ROLFE, HIRAM CORSON, and D. G. BRINTON. The J. B. Lippincott Company print the magazine.

ALBERT H. SMYTH.

Philadelphia.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION  
OF ONTARIO.

The study of modern languages has received an onward impulse in the Province of Ontario since the formation of the Modern Language Teachers' Association, whose primary object was to urge the claims of the modern languages to a place in the curricula of High Schools and Colleges, as a means of intellectual culture not inferior to the Greek and Latin classics. Since the formation of the association three years ago the object has to a very large extent been attained so far as the secondary schools are concerned; but the conservative forces which control the affairs of the colleges render progress there exceedingly slow; and, as it seems at present, only the irresistible power of death will be able to afford relief.

The third convention was held in the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on January 2, 3 and 4, 1889, being opened with an address by the honorary President, SIR DANIEL WILSON, President of University College, who gave a brief account of the Indo-European languages, and reviewed the progress of linguistic study from the time of the formation of the Royal Asiatic Society down to about the year 1860.

MR. SEATH, Inspector of High Schools, gave an address on the teaching of English in secondary schools. DR. MACGILLIVRAY, the

newly appointed Professor of French and German in Queen's College, read a paper on "The Position of Romance Philology in the Continental Universities." Other papers read and discussed were on "Written Examinations in English," "Elementary Teaching of French and German," "The Proper Character of Examinations in French," and "Practical Phonetics."

A resolution was adopted that a memorial be presented to the Senate of the Provincial University praying for changes in the courses of instruction. This memorial proposes that, in the fourth year, an option be allowed between a department of Romance and one of Teutonic Languages, the former to embrace French, Italian, Spanish, Provençal, and the latter, English, Gothic, Old and Middle High German, and Old Norse. The success of this proposal, if adopted by the Senate, will depend to no inconsiderable extent upon the appropriations that may be made for the library (none of the works published during the last thirty years on the philology of the modern languages having as yet been procured), as well as on the character of the future appointments to university professorships.

For the ensuing year MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, who has been a resident of Toronto for many years, was elected honorary president.

T. LOGIE.

Johns Hopkins University.

"GANSSELL."

In HENRYSON's fable of "The Uplandis Mous and the Burges Mous" occurs the line,

"Thy guse is gude, thy *ganssell* sour as gall."

LAING, in a note, conjectures that "*gansell*," means "sauce." JAMIESON defines "*gansald*, *gansell*," as a "severe rebuke," on the authority of RUDDIMAN, and as "equivalent to 'an ill-natured glour.'" He however points out that RUDDIMAN confounds this word with *ganzeld*, "requital." He does not cite the passage from HENRYSON, but a proverb in two forms: "A good goose, but she has an ill *gansell*," and "It's a good grace [qy. *grice*?], but an ill *gansell*." If the word means "sauce," as seems likely, may it not have been figuratively used for a sharp or tart remark, as "sauce" is

sometimes used for an insolent or impertinent speech? I should be glad to know the etymology of the word, or any other instance of its use.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

*Johns Hopkins University.*

### CORRECTION.

In the review of M. GASTON PARIS' 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland' (MOD. LANG. NOTES iv, col. 45) the statement is made, apropos of the treatment of *osberc*, "M. PARIS does not seem to have been aware that this explanation had already been offered by SUCHIER in GRÖBER's 'Grundriss,' vol. i, p. 664, § 106." Too late for a rectification in the February number, I discovered (with regret for the oversight, though fortunately the harm was not great) a foot-note appended to the close of the article in question (*Rom.* xvii, p. 429), in which M. PARIS calls attention to p. 664 of the 'Grundriss,' stating that his article was written before he had read SUCHIER's work. I may take the liberty of quoting here, from a private letter received from M. PARIS, a passage relieving M. GRAND of a part of the responsibility assigned to him in the review, as well as signaling the above mentioned oversight:—

"Je vous remercie infiniment de votre article sur mes *Extraits*, et surtout de vos corrections. Je vais les comparer minutieusement à l'original; et j'en ferai profiter ma prochaine édition en vous remerciant comme je le dois. Vous avez tort d'attribuer à M. GRAND les fautes du glossaire; il n'est responsable que des omissions, qui sont peu nombreuses et graves, car il n'a fait que le relevé des mots. Vous dites, à propos de mon article sur *osberc*, que je parais ne pas avoir connu celui de M. SUCHIER; voyez cependant la note de la p. 429."

The interesting note referred to reads as follows:—Cet article était écrit quand j'ai lu le travail, remarquable à tant d'égards, de M. SUCHIER, *Le français, le provençal et leurs*

\*Since I offered the query on this word, "Two Fifteenth Century Cookery Books" (E. E. T. Soc.) have come to my hand. Here we have *gauncelye* as a sauce containing pepper, ginger, saffron, onions (or garlic) and parsley. The glossary (s. v.) cites GODEFRÖY: "*janse, jance, gance*, sorte de sauce," and adds: "It would almost appear to be a sauce for a goose; compare '*gances*, anseres silvestres': Ducange." This would agree with HENRYSON's use of the word; though in these cookery books it is not served with a goose but with eels and hens.

W. H. B.

*dialectes* (*Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, t. iii). L'auteur a remarqué aussi la forme provençale de *osberc*: "Si, dit-il (p. 664), la Chanson de Roland a vraiment l'Anjou pour patrie, on s'explique d'autant plus facilement *osberc*, au lieu de l'habituel *halberc*, par l'*ausberc* des dialectes provençaux voisins: le nom sera venu avec la chose." Mais *osberc* n'est pas propre au *Roland* (voy. Schirling; les notations *auberc*, *aubert* sont dues à l'influence de *hauberc*, *haubert*), non plus qu'*elme*, et si l'on peut admettre que ces mots venaient particulièrement du Poitou, ils se sont répandus dans toute la France du nord, sans détruire d'ailleurs leurs concurrents nationaux, *halberc* et *helme*.

H. A. TODD.

### SHELLEY'S LATEST BIOGRAPHER.

*Shelley: the Man and the Poet.* By FELIX RABBE. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1888. 8vo. pp. viii, 411. Translated from the French.

The personality of SHELLEY, that "beautiful and ineffectual angel," is so fascinating that biographers, in attempting to relate and pass judgment upon the unfortunate occurrences of his life, find it peculiarly difficult to steer a true course between the Scylla of inordinate eulogy and the Charybdis of brutality. Most of his biographers appear to be beguiled, by the idealizing spirit which they have caught from SHELLEY, into a somewhat wavering application of the ordinary rules of social conduct. It is felt that a spirit so unselfish, so magnanimous, so sympathetic, so beautiful, is capable of no very serious wrong,—that such a spirit is a law unto himself,

"neither is it lawful

That he should stoop to any other law,"

This feeling is fully shared by M. RABBE, who, felicitously enough, applies to SHELLEY at the outset the fine saying of BERLIOZ: "Now it is exceptional natures who lead the world; and it is well that it should be so, for by their struggles and their pain they purchase light and movement for humanity."

The opposite view of SHELLEY,—the vulgar view of the British public of his time,—was expressed by the English officer who is said to have greeted the poet in the post-office at Pisa